

The Sale of Real Estate for Taxes.
There is now before the Legislative Council a bill that provides for canceling sales of land on Vancouver Island, & forfeited for non-payment of taxes, Government to repay to purchasers the principal, with interest at the rate of 21 per cent. per annum, and register the same as a primary charge against the lands so sold; said charge to be discharged after ample notice within a specified time—otherwise, the land to be sold by Government and the balance (if any) placed to the credit of the original owner. Now, we are not going to blame the speculators, who, at the tax sales in 1865, sought to add to their worldly possessions by the purchase of lots that were knocked down to them for a little of the market value. But we do intend to impeach the legality of those sales, and to state emphatically that they were improperly held. We are not opposed to the principle of selling property for taxes. On the contrary, we believe that a delinquent taxpayer who has it in his power to meet his obligations to Government yet fails to do so, is on a footing with the man who refuses to lift his note at maturity. Any attempt to make him meet his obligation—even by the forced sale of his property—is perfectly proper. But there is a right and a wrong way of doing everything, and the Island Government, when it seized and sold the real estate of delinquent tax-payers, chose the wrong way. Government was no more justified in selling that real estate than it would be tomorrow were it to attempt to seize one of H. M. ships at Esquimalt and dispose of it to the highest bidder for non-payment of harbor dues. It is only just to say, that the Government soon awakened to a sense of its wrong-doing, and subsequently took steps to repair the injury it had inflicted upon the owners of the property by the introduction of a bill extending the time when the land should pass into the hands of the purchasers; but its laudable efforts were defeated by the long-winded speeches of two of the City members of Assembly, who alone—out of a representative body composed of fifteen members—were found to offer an opposition to the bill, and succeeded in killing the measure. The sales were alleged to be held by virtue of the "Real Estate Tax Amendment Act, 1862." But the Act expressly provides that, until other means have been exhausted the real estate shall remain inoperative. Here is the section under which it was claimed that the sales took place:

Section XLII. * * * If payment (of the tax) be not made in sixty days from the date of the publication of the roll, the Sheriff shall levy the same by distress of the goods and chattels of the person liable to pay the same, * * * or in default of a sufficient distress, by the sale of so much Real Estate as shall be approximately sufficient to pay the amount assessed, together with the five per cent. aforesaid.

Did anybody ever hear of goods and chattels being seized and sold for the tax? On the contrary, it is not notorious that the real estate was sold first and that no "goods or chattels" were ever seized or disposed of to liquidate the obligation? The action of the Government in the matter of these sales was like Mr. Crease's "expediency-doubtful bill." It was illegal, but then, you know, it was "expediency!"—and expediency, like charity, has been made to cover a multitude of Governmental sins in this young Colony. The terms under which the property was disposed of were these; the owner was to have the privilege of redeeming the property at any time within twelve months after the day of sale, upon payment to the purchaser of the amount of purchase money, with twenty per cent. interest added; if the land was not redeemed within one year from the date of sale, the property was to be conveyed by the Sheriff absolutely to the purchaser, "notwithstanding any irregularity or informality in such sale, or the proceedings prior thereto or subsequent thereon."

Upon the words of the section which we have italicized, the purchasers and their friends base their arguments in opposition to the bill for the redemption of the property now before the Council. But we challenge any law-maker or lawyer to satisfactorily prove that the extraordinary clause which we have italicized is sufficient to set aside the section relating to the manner in which the levy should first be made. The clause applies to the real estate sale after the goods and chattels have been levied upon and sold, and not before; it does not mean that the real estate shall only be sold; but it says that after the other source shall be disposed of. The "informality" or "irregularity" relates entirely to a sale of real estate; but the law held to wait the

explicitly lays down that other means must be exhausted before the real estate can be touched. Apart from the illegality of the procedure, we are in a position to prove that many tax receipts were given by the defaulting Treasurer Gordon, a record of which was never entered upon the books at the Treasury, and that the property was subsequently sold by the Sheriff for arrears of taxes, while receipts for the amounts alleged to be due were in the pockets of the owners of land, who were unaware of the seizure until long after the sale had taken place. Instances are also numerous wherein parties wishing to purchase property upon application to the proper officer, were told the taxes were all paid, and ascertained to their dismay afterwards that they were only paid for one year and that the taxes of several prior years remained unpaid. We might continue to multiply instances of hardship and injustice, but they are not necessary. It is enough to show that Government has acted illegally in selling the lands before it had disposed of the goods and chattels of the delinquents; but now that it seeks to retrace its steps by the only avenue open to it, we hope that no obstructions will be thrown in the way. The purchasers are, of course, entitled to compensation—perhaps to even a larger amount of interest than it is proposed to award them; but unless it can be proved that the law in Section XLII has been carried out in its integrity, they cannot legally hold one foot of the ground, nor does Government even possess the power to give a title to it. The purchasers have their remedy against the Government; but they have no legal claim to the land.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

[Specially Reported for the British Colonist.]

Monday's Sitting.

New Westminster, March 18.
Council met at 11 a. m. Present—Hons. Brew, Pemberton, DeCosmos, Helmcken, Sanders, Southgate, Franklyn, Walkom, Cox, Macdonald, Birch (presiding), Ball, Robson, Hamley, Wood, Crease, Trutch, Young, O'Reilly, Smith.

Hon. Helmcken presented a petition from certain publicans against the granting of a license to a person named Edwards, on the ground that the business was not sufficient to maintain those at present engaged in it. Hon. DeCosmos presented a petition from the importers and traders of Victoria praying that the duty on dry goods be charged at a uniform rate of 7½ per cent.

Hon. Robson presented a petition from the Attorneys of Vancouver Island, praying that in the Legal Professions bill they (the Attorneys) be placed on the same footing as Barristers.

Hon. Helmcken wished to be informed as to whether the duties on goods landed in New Westminster from Victoria were to be continued, and for how long? Hon. Helmcken moved that His Excellency be informed that the Council was prepared to receive His Excellency's message relative to the sea of Government.

Hon. Robson moved for returns of expenditure of schools in Vancouver Island.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Currency bill, Hon. Franklyn in the chair.

Hon. Wood—It is impossible to make English money current. It would be better to abolish English currency altogether; this was the only place on the Pacific where English money was current.

Hon. Helmcken—It would be better to scratch out the values in the bill affixed to English coins, and allow the value to be arranged by the trade themselves. There would soon be nothing but florins in the Colony. It was said there were about £1500 lying in the bank, so that it might be like paying a premium to the bank of \$300 or \$400 to make the florin worth 50 cents. Perhaps it was a way Government had of raising the wind.

Hon. Birch—The hon. Solicitor General had stated this Colony would soon be the refuge for all the stray English money on the Pacific; he (Hon. Birch) would have no objection to that being the case.

Hon. Robson had observed in the English papers by last mail that a uniform currency was in preparation for the British American Colonies, so that any measure in this respect would be of no use. It would be a great mistake to make the florin a legal tender for 50 cents; it would embarrass business and be a tax on consumers. According to Mr. Claret, it was only worth 46 and a fraction cents.

Hon. Macdonald objected to the value of the florin being raised above what it was worth in California, where it would only fetch 48 cents. It would be better to remit ourselves for 50 cents; they would be sent up here for resale, and the Colony would lose considerably.

Hon. Walkom—Introduced a currency bill two years ago, when an attempt was made to raise the value of the sovereign to five dollars. The same principle applied to any coin. It was the intrinsic value, not the legalized value that prevailed.

Hon. Birch—It was stated that we should have all the florins. The coin had been passing here for fifty cents during two years, and the Colony had not been flooded.

Hon. Helmcken—It would be another affair in Victoria, where a larger amount of business was carried on, and would prove very injurious. They would find it out sooner or later.

Hon. Robson thought they should be consistent; the sovereign was reduced to its proper value, the florin should follow.

Hon. Walkom said trader who would take in, perhaps, a thousand florins in a day could only deposit \$10 in the bank, and would always have a great quantity by him which he could not get rid of; he would be compelled to run all round to his neighbors to get a ten dollar note here and there in order to make a deposit.

After some further discussion the florin was struck out of the bill, amidst applause. The term "current coin" was substituted for "currency." The following rate was adopted: The shilling to be 25 cents; the sixpence, 12½ cents; the threepenny piece, 6 cents.

Hon. DeCosmos moved that the committee do now rise and report progress, and ask leave to sit again to-morrow. Carried.

The House then went into committee on the "Gold Fields" bill, Hon. Franklyn in the chair.

Hon. Walkom moved that the word "claim" in the interpretation clause be struck out as inserted in the margin, and the old clause stand as passed; struck out accordingly.

Hon. Helmcken—I wish the hon. Collector of Customs would not be so cross (laughter). It is rather suspicious that the bill is being forced through so rapidly.

Hon. Birch—The hon. senior member for Victoria was always suspicious; hon. members had had time enough to examine the acts referred to. Postponed till to-morrow.

The Customs (Tariff) bill was then taken under consideration in committee, Hon. Ball in the chair.

Hon. DeCosmos would refer the hon. Collector of Customs to May's Parliamentary Proceedings, p. 34, where it was distinctly stated that the imposition of the duties taken place immediately on the bill being received from the Committee, or from a date expressed in some resolution.

Hon. Hamley said he was not convinced; he could only act in accordance with law.

Hon. Walkom contended that the clause was important and should be deferred for further consideration.

Hon. DeCosmos—The hon. Colonial Secretary had not condescended to give any information, though requested so to do by the hon. senior member for Victoria. He would now address himself to the hon. Attorney General, as the interests of his constituents in Vancouver Island required him. He wished to know if the duties were to be enforced prior to the 19th November, 1866. He would call the attention of the Press to the daring act of official reticence. He compared them to the officers of banditti, and could not imagine for a moment how they could attempt to levy duties prior to 1866; it was like a theft in the name of Government. It was all the same as putting their hands into his pockets. There was only one remedy, and that was to attempt to legislate such laws as much as stated in that House that hon. gentlemen were fools to doubt the legality of the imposition. He would now ask the hon. Attorney General if it was the intention of Government to collect those duties, as in such a case he would be compelled to accept the matter before the Home Government.

He warned the Government that the people of Victoria, in Australia, had sent home Governor Darling for levying illegal duties. The collection of the duties was an act likely to bring the Governor into conflict with the people; all confidence in Government was lost, and they were attempting to legislate such laws would have the same effect as it had in sending home Governor Darling.

Hon. Birch—The language used by the hon. junior member for Victoria was extraordinary; he should like to hear an explanation of the word banditti. If the officers of the Government had been guilty of what the hon. member taxed them with, they were amenable to the laws of the land and should be found guilty.

Hon. Franklyn had been accustomed to debate in Australia, but had never heard of such language being used as that just spoken by the hon. junior member for Victoria.

Hon. Helmcken moved that the Committee do now rise and report progress, with leave to sit again.

Hon. Birch—After the language used and the feeling displayed, he should vote that the Committee do now rise.

The question being put, the motion was carried by a vote of 8 to 4, with leave to sit again to-morrow.

After some questions and replies on the part of several hon. members.

Hon. DeCosmos moved that sections 4 and 5 be deferred for one day to admit of more mature consideration; the great object of Government should be to foster the interests of the British merchant marine, but by placing in the Governor's hands the power to open the coasting trade we were pursuing a policy adverse to the interests of the country.

Hon. Birch—The hon. member speaks for his part of the country, and it is only fair that he (hon. Birch) should speak for his. There were cases in which such power placed in the hands of the Governor was necessary.

Hon. Walkom—Had a strong impression that the Merchant Marine Act of 1854 applied to all Colonies of the Crown. It would, therefore, only be prudent on the part of that House to defer the consideration of those clauses until the Acts of 1853 and 1854 had been carefully examined.

Hon. Crease thought that by the 15th Vic. chap. 20, provision was made against the application of the Acts of 1853 and 1854 to Colonies where special Acts were passed for local action.

Hon. Helmcken—If protection was required at all it should not be partial; if there was one thing more than another that required protection it was our shipping. He hoped to see the British flag floating in every part of this Colony; but it would soon be supplanted if the laws were framed to admit of foreign vessels entering into the coasting trade.

Hon. Robson—While protecting the merchant marine of the Colony, and showing a proper degree of loyalty to the British flag, we must be careful not to rashly discountenance foreign vessels in the coasting trade. He saw much in what the previous speaker had said that pointed to Victorian interests. No doubt the hon. member would object to the Active coming up to this port, and that was the cause of his strong opposition to the bill. His (hon. Helmcken's) object was, no doubt, to prevent the Active coming past Victoria. This was undesirable; we would by placing such restrictions on the movements of foreign steamers, be depriving ourselves of the power to replace our own vessels in case of accident.

Hon. Hamley conceived the bill as not repugnant to English law. It was necessary for Government that it should be carried.

Hon. Walkom—The question was not whether the Council was to receive the law from the hon. Collector of Customs, or, by proper investigation, to arrive at a proper conclusion. He had no doubt, so strongly were Victorians opposed to the Active coming here, that they had certainly paid her to run upon the mud (laughter).

Hon. Franklyn—Although he belonged to the banditti, had been called the British Lion, so strongly marked were his feelings of loyalty. It would be his duty to give the Governor the power stated in the bill.

Hon. Trutch thought the Active would not be doing a coasting trade in leaving one portion of her cargo at Victoria and bringing the remainder to New Westminster.

Hon. Macdonald thought the Governor should have the power conceded by the bill.

Hon. Pemberton moved that after the word "Governor" the words "by and with the consent of the Legislative Council" should be added [laughter].

Hon. Southgate thought the Governor should have the power where British vessels could not be obtained at a reasonable price.

Hon. Young—If the word "consent" were given to the hon. member for Victoria district were inserted, the Council might continue its sittings from January to December.

Hon. Pemberton—If hon. members continued to make such long speeches they certainly would be there the whole year.

Hon. Birch objected to the supposition that the legal officers of the Crown were not fully alive to any defect in the law.

Hon. Helmcken—The shipping interest must be protected like any other branch of industry; he believed that Vancouver Island was the head of navigation, and it was not the fault of the members from that Island if the harbors on that Island were the best on the Pacific Coast. It would be just the same to give the Governor power to admit foreign wheat free of duty, if the prices of native grown were high. To place such power in the hands of the Governor was to destroy all confidence in the shipping trade of the Colony. He was not prejudiced, but he had his own opinion; there were words under the Bill that the eye-rubbers were doing that gave people occasion to talk, and things were intended by the Bill that would injure the Colony for a long time to come. He should propose an amendment that the

words to prevent or regulate monopoly where no British bottoms are prepared to do the business on fair and equitable terms."

Hon. DeCosmos—To admit the principle that vessels might touch at Victoria, and then proceed to any portion of the Colony, would be to destroy confidence and take money out of the country; that vessels might discharge at Victoria and then proceed to Nanaimo for a cargo was quite correct. If the hon. Colonial Secretary was making several divisions of her cargo, and deliver the several portions in different parts of the Colony, would be to legislate in direct hostility to the interests of our own merchant marine; he would concede a port of discharge and a port of loading, but nothing more.

The amendment of Hon. Helmcken was then put to the House and lost by 11 to 8.

Hon. Southgate pointed out that by the system of taking the tonnage for dues, from the register, British vessels were charged one third more than foreign, as the measurement of American vessels, in instance, was considerably less than British.

Hon. Robson thought the Bill defective in this respect; the charge on British vessels was nearly double that on foreign; some clause should be inserted that would adopt some system for both.

Hon. Hamley could only charge ships according to their registered tonnage and could only find that out by referring to the register in each case.

After some remarks from several hon. members, the further consideration of clause 11 was deferred.

Hon. Pemberton—The law should provide that fines, fees and forfeitures be paid into the Colonial Treasury.

Hon. Hamley—The hon. member for Victoria District had no doubt reference to pickings, in which case, the resolution would tell with equal force on the hon. gentleman himself. The law on the subject was clear, and the law provides specially for the colonies.

Hon. DeCosmos—There were always serious obstacles in the way, when it was proposed to take money out of the pockets of the people, and they were not likely to be overruled by any laws by which an official was allowed to draw one cent more than his stipulated salary.

Hon. Helmcken moved that all action under the 5th section in the Bill should be deferred until after the assent of Her Majesty should be obtained to the necessary modifications. Whatever was done under the present Act would be illegal.

Hon. DeCosmos—The amendment proposed by his colleague was in the right direction; if it was not adopted, the only alternative was an appeal to Her Majesty to disallow any laws that might be passed under its provisions; a regular organization of the people was necessary. He would cheerfully support the Governor in all measures for the welfare of the Colony, but he protested against hanging out a sign as this law most assuredly did, to foreign ship-owners, in order to take the bread out of the mouths of our own people.

Hon. Helmcken's amendment to refer the question to Her Majesty was lost on division by 12 to 4.

The committee then rose and reported progress, to sit again to-morrow.

Hon. Crease asked leave to introduce a Bill to improve the present law relating to money, leave granted.

The House in committee then resumed the adjourned debate on Confederation, Hon. Birch in the chair.

Hon. DeCosmos—From what he had learned since the subject was last before the House, was induced to ask permission to withdraw his former resolution, and to be allowed to introduce a new one, to the effect that such measures should be taken for the immediate entrance into the North American Confederation as had been provided by the Bill already carried through the Imperial Parliament.

Hon. Robson was opposed to the resolution, as he was in the dark upon what conditions British Columbia would be allowed to enter the North American Confederation. It was very desirable to express their opinion.

Hon. Ball had no direct opposition to the resolution, but he thought the Colony was not prepared for Confederation; the large intervening tract of land would separate us from the Canadas for many years to come. By the word immediate, we were made to appear to be rushing blind into Confederation; he would propose to erase the word immediate.

Hon. Walkom—The hon. member who last spoke objects to the word that is most vital to the resolution. He strongly urged that we should secure a portion of the lands granted to bringing about the Confederation by at once thinking our wishes known. He did not think the hon. member had offered any evidence in support of his assertion that the country was not prepared; he believed the country was ready to enter the Confederation at once; the hon. member of the resolution had shown them by facts and figures the manifold advantages accruing to this Colony by Confederation. He hoped that no obstacle would be thrown in the way, as the resolution would have the approbation of the Governor. They should take time by the forelock, and not allow all the propositions to come from the other side to bring about Confederation. Every member would have reason to feel proud that he had assisted in carrying out the great scheme.

Hon. Birch thought the word immediate unnecessary, and would not hasten the matter at all. On the contrary, it would be necessary to know the terms upon which we should gain admission to the Confederation and in what form.

Hon. Crease thought that by adopting the resolution we should be asking admission to the Confederation on any terms; he was opposed to flinging ourselves at the head of the Confederation immediately if not sooner. It would require calm deliberation on our part Canada was no doubt anxious to have us enter the Pacific, but the intervening Red River settlement had to be first purchased.

Hon. Macdonald would ask the Council to defer any action on the resolution until the opinion of their constituents was heard; there would be a meeting that night in Victoria to consider the matter. The people were divided in opinion on the subject. It would be far more dignified to leave out the words "immediate."

Hon. Walkom—The hon. member asks the motion to be deferred, in deference to a public meeting.

Hon. Southgate was in favor of the motion as it then stood; it would spread confidence abroad and cause no one to waver.

Hon. Ball would ask what advantages were to be acquired by us from Confederation; he thought the advantages were all the other way, as we are possessed of the gate to the Western Pacific. The Canadas must offer us good terms.

Hon. Robson would recommend that the word "immediate" be erased; it was not to hasten the matter, and was indicative of precipitancy. He did not see what advantage we should derive from Confederation at present; there were 2000 miles of country lying waste between this and Canada.

Hon. Smith supported the resolution as it stood.

Hon. Birch—If the statement that our tax action amounts to \$120 per head is correct, I should doubt very much if the Canadas would be inclined to receive us. He should state that the fact, taken in conjunction with our anxiety for Confederation expressed in the motion, would cause our rejection.

Hon. DeCosmos—The whole gist of the argument was now before the House. He certainly had no intention of throwing himself on anybody else at the head of the Confederation. The resolution expressed no terms—it only expressed the action of the local Government. They would, of course, maturely consider the terms afterwards. It was more to our interest

han to that of the Canadas, that we should enter the Confederation. We should interest the Canadian Government in completing the route to Red River and the Canadas; there was only 400 miles between the great Lakes and the Rocky Mountains. We could open the route over the Rocky Mountains, but would require Canada to do the rest. It is our interest to enter the Confederacy as soon as possible, and not wait for Canada to invite us. If the hon. Colonial Secretary could show that the word "immediate" was unnecessary, he would take great pleasure in striking it out of the resolution.

Hon. Birch said His Excellency would send the resolution by first mail, and he thought, therefore, that the word was unnecessary.

Hon. Crease said there was no doubt that the Confederation would add to the population and wealth of British Columbia. Red River Settlement would soon be filled with a population, and having a wagon-road first, which, when means failed, could be turned into a railroad, we should have a continuous stream of immigration across the Plains; he thought that by over-carg russia we should defeat our object.

Hon. Robson agreed with the hon. Attorney General that over-eagerness would defeat the object. There were certain hon. members who had used to be joined to British Columbia, and it was painfully apparent that they had defeated their object by their over-eagerness. He did not see the advantages of becoming a member of the Confederation, with 2000 miles of waste between us and Canada. We are not prepared to enter the Confederacy just now. He agreed with a

Hon. Pemberton—The word "immediate" was the key to the Pacific.

Hon. Helmcken had not expected to say a single word on the subject, as they were unanimous in the desire for Confederation. We should not be doing wrong by asking for immediate admission; the resolution does not say that we want to be taken in without negotiations. He thought there was little doubt of its being received favorably. Our great object was to attract population. Our gold mines would have that influence on the people of Canada, who would come overland if a trail was made by which people could travel when and where they pleased. It was too far to look forward to a railroad; we should legislate for the present and let the future take care of itself. The insertion of the word "immediate" could do no harm and might do good. The great difficulty had been the absence of all feeling of nationality. We are nobodies. We could not do anything for ourselves, and it would be better to be independent than to be bound by red tape. Move where they liked there was always some difficulty. Why we should not take steps for admission to the Confederacy he really did not know. What hon. members objected to in the word he really did not see. It would only show that we had a great desire to be united—that was all.

Hon. Wood objected to the word annexed in relation to Vancouver Island, made use of by the hon. member for New Westminster, as it did not express the relation of that Island to British Columbia; Vancouver Island was neither a conquered nor a prostrate Colony.

Hon. Robson did not imply that Vancouver Island was conquered; it was annexed, or absorbed. If the word was obnoxious to hon. members he would withdraw it.

Hon. DeCosmos was prepared to strike out the word "immediate" if desired; it was immaterial to him what precise words were used so long as the desire for Confederation was expressed.

Hon. Pemberton proposed an amendment to the resolution proposed by the hon. junior member for Victoria, as follows:

"That the Council is of opinion that at this juncture of affairs in British North America, east of the Rocky Mountains, it is very advisable that His Excellency be respectfully requested to take such steps, without delay, as may be deemed by him most advisable to secure the admission of British Columbia into the Confederation on fair and equitable terms."

This Council being confident that in advising this step they are expressing the views of the Colonies generally.

Hon. Franklyn would vote for the amendment, as there was nothing about delegates; they had had enough of delegations.

Hon. DeCosmos—Nor is there anything about mendacious patriots.

The amendment passed unanimously, and the Council adjourned.

From Cariboo.

(From the B. C. Examiner.)
From Mr. Todd, who arrived yesterday, having left Williams Creek on the 5th, we have the following items from WILLIAMS CREEK.

The Ruby and Forest Rose are doing well; Cameron middling. Caledonian taking out a little pay. The Cariboo is doing very well. The Aurora and Borealis exceedingly well; at last wash up on the 5th they had 287 oz. The Aurora is running a drift and getting good prospects. The Australia are doing pretty well. The Hit or Miss and Wake-up-Jake are taking out small pay. Several claims above Richfield are doing well. The Bed-Rock Drain has just got up to the Bald Head ground.

SOME HALF DOZEN claims are at work, all taking out more or less pay. COXSLINS CREEK.

There is no washing going on at present. The Ericsson, United, Homestake and Hood are all running tunnels to their background, where they know they have pay, having previously sunk shafts to test it. On this gulch there is an immense amount of prospecting going to be done this season, in consequence of an undoubted back channel having been found.

CANADIAN CREEK.

Up to the 5th nothing had been struck. Three or four different companies are at work getting very satisfactory indications. This creek is in great favor. On GROUND CREEK.

The Heron, Paul Big and Discovery are paying largely. Several others are taking in small pay, and a large number are prospecting.

ANTLER CREEK.

Nothing struck. Two companies prospecting, one of which is fully satisfied they have found the back channel in which they suppose they will find the old lost lead.

COXSLINS CREEK.

Has grown in favor very much of late, in consequence of some Dutchmen finding a back channel on the right hand side going down stream, in which they found very heavy coarse gold. They had only a very common way of working, yet got an ounce to the hand. The whole of that right hand side has been taken up and commencing to run tunnels in to prospect it. There is an undoubted rim rock found. A few claims have taken out pay all winter.

MARKET.

Flour, 25c; Butter, \$1 75; Sugar, 45c; Tea, H. B., \$1 75; do, U. S., \$1 25; Candles, English, \$1 15; do, American, \$1, Gum Boots, American, \$16; do, English, \$12 50; Beef, 30 to 35c; Bacon, 75c. The above are retail rates.

The weather during the winter has been very mild. Plenty of snow. Good sleighing. The general feeling in Cariboo was never better than at present.

(From the British Columbian.)

LATER.

Mr. Jones, of the Bank of British Columbia, received a telegram from Queenstown last evening, stating that the Washburn Co. of Canyon Creek, had struck the lead very rich at a depth of 50 feet.

Another Rush.

J. BRUNN & Co., do a rushing business; selling fine Clothing, fine French Hats, Caps, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Our Goods and our Prices will defy Capital Humbly. Never fail to see the Red Flag, opposite the Bank of British North America. Greenbacks and Sovereigns as usual.

By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

SATURDAY'S DESPATCHES.

Legislative Proceedings.

New Westminster, Nov. 23.—The Council was occupied the whole of to-day on the Victoria Incorporation Bill. A number of amendments were made, when the committee rose and reported progress, and asked leave to sit again. The next sitting will be on Monday.

Southgate gave notice of his intention to move that the provisions of the County Court Ordinance be extended to Vancouver Island in order to have a branch at Nanaimo.

The Governor's message was received giving his assent to the ordinance exempting homesteads and other property from forced seizure, and the ordinance relating to licenses and direct taxes on persons.

The Legal Practitioners Ordinance was read a third time and passed.

The Eschequer Debiture Bill was read a second time.

Eastern States.

New York, March 22.—The Evening Post says it is understood that if impeached, Smythe will in justification of himself produce a mass of evidence to show that he only followed the course of his predecessors for a number of years. The President will not remove Smythe.

The New Haven papers say the project of an international boat race at the Paris exposition, between picked crews of the English and American Universities has been favorably received at Harvard and Yale, and the rowers chosen.

Canada.

The Evening Commercial says the Canada politicians assume the consolidation of the Provinces as a fixed fact, and are busy canvassing. All British North America will join the Confederation.

The Montreal Herald says that while it is gratifying to learn that British Columbia is to join the Union, obstacles are in the way of its being accomplished while the central regions remain a wilderness.

The Montreal Gazette says that Prince Ruperts Land has already taken preliminary steps to join the Confederation to extend in a direct line the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

Europe.

PARIS, March 22.—It is announced that the Emperor Napoleon favors a Confederation of the Governments of France, Holland, Belgium and Switzerland against Prussia.

THE BRITISH COLONIST.
Monday Morning, March 25, 1867
Shipping Intelligence.
PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.
ENTERED
March 23—The Glaramara, Brown, London
Super Family from Port. Nantux
Super Family from Port. Nantux
Super Family from Port. Nantux
March 24—The Glaramara, Brown, London
Super Family from Port. Nantux
Super Family from Port. Nantux
March 25—The Glaramara, Brown, London
Super Family from Port. Nantux
Super Family from Port. Nantux
PASSENGERS.
Per H. B. Co's bark GLARAMARA, from London—
Theodore Davis, James O'Brien Graham
On the 18th inst, at N.W. Westmaster the wife of Mr
Lyndon Levee, &c. a son.
At New Westminster on the 20th inst, the wife of Mr
Richard Hoegon, of a son.

Auction Sales To-day.
J. P. DAVIES & CO., Wharf street, will sell at 11
o'clock, a.m., at the residence of J. J. Cochrane,
Superior Modern Furniture; also Piano; also Sals
dies, Horses, &c.
J. A. McCREA, Wharf street, will sell at 11
o'clock, a.m., at the residence of J. J. Cochrane,
Superior Modern Furniture; also Piano; also Sals
dies, Horses, &c.

ARRIVAL FROM LONDON.—The Hudson
Bay Company's bark Glaramara, Capt
Brown, 158 days from London, arrived on
Saturday morning, and has gone into Esqui-
malt, to relieve herself of 600 tons of am-
munition and stores for the naval vessels,
before coming here to discharge some 850
tons of general merchandise. The Glara-
mara brings two passengers. Capt Brown
reports a succession of gales and calms
during the passage. The bark was 73 days
to Cape Horn, was three weeks in rounding.
Off River Platte a fierce tempest was
encountered, and off the coast of Patagonia
a fearful lightning storm, that lasted ten
hours, was experienced. Balls of fire played
about the yards and rigging, and the flashes
of light were blinding and incessant for ten
hours, when the storm abated. From the
Cape to the Straits the bark was about 59
days, and after entering she was two days in
beating up against a northerly wind. In
company with the Glaramara five other
ships entered the Straits on Thursday;
three of which drifted out again. Capt
Brown reports all hands well, and notwith-
standing the rough passage, believes that the
cargo has escaped damage.

NEW IDEA.—There was a "whopping"
house on Saturday night at this popular
place of amusement. The performances
were of a most amusing and entertaining
character. The intangible Tomaso excelled
himself to please his patrons; Miss Annie
and Miss Minnie Poxley sang their sweetest
ballads and danced their prettiest dances;
and Mr Wilson was at home as leader of the
band; "Miss Loo" did "Star of the Even-
ing" in excellent voice; and the troupe com-
bined awoke the echoes with music and jol-
lity. Another performance will come off to-
morrow evening.

FROM CASABO 'DOWN.—Mr Todd, who
arrived in town yesterday from Cariboo,
reports that from Quesnelmouth to the
Junction there is an average of 2 1/2 feet of
snow. Weather intensely cold all the way
down from the Blue Tent to 50 mile House.
On the way down stock is looking very bad.
Feed is getting scarce. There is a strong
probability of a large number of stock being
lost. From Yale down there are five prairie
spots, the heaviest above the Orchard. The
aggregate length of the ice is not large—
probably not a mile and a half—*Examiner.*

"INTO THE DEPTHS."—A young gentleman
of this city, after dressing for church, yester-
day morning, had occasion to step into the
back premises of an establishment on Gov-
ernment street, where a floor gate way and
he was interred to his antraps in the filthy
contents of a cesspool. He escaped more
dead than alive from the "slough" of his
"despond," with irreparable damage to an
entire suit of fine, black go-to-meeting
clothes. Such premises should be properly
secured.

ANOTHER OF DR DAVIE'S SONS. came from
England in the Glaramara. The doctor is a
firm believer in the future greatness of this
Colony, and not only manifests his faith by
remaining here himself, but gathers his "olive
branches" about him. We need not say that
Dr Davie is one of our most valued and re-
spected colonists, and that we are glad to note
another instance of his unshakeable confi-
dence in the stability of the country.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—
The work on the British Columbia portion
of the overland line to Russia will not be
prosecuted this year. The explorations, how-
ever, will be continued, and the line, so far
as it has been constructed, maintained. No
working parties will be sent out, and the en-
tire force of constructors will be relieved
from further service.

ROUNDERS.—The boys of St. Louis College
having challenged the boys of the Collegiate
School to play a match game of rounders, the
event came off on Saturday on Beacon Hill, re-
sulting in the latter winning by 8 runs, with
one innings to spare. Another match will be
played between the two schools.

FROM NEW WESTMINSTER.—The steamer
Enterprise arrived on Saturday afternoon from
Fraser River with 22 passengers and Dietz &
Nelson's Express. Among those on board
were Messrs. Stamp, Pemberton and Walkem,
Messrs J F McCreight, J H Todd, Homer,
Rev. Duff, Banister, Seelye, &c.

LEGAL.—The old and well known legal firm
of Peakes & Green has been dissolved by
mutual consent—the late partners, we under-
stand, continuing business upon their own
account. Mr N. Jacob, chief clerk of the
late firm for several years, remains with Mr
Peakes.

We call attention to the superior house-
hold furniture to be sold this day at the re-
sidence of the late J. J. Cochrane, Richardson
street; also, silver plate, fine engravings,
dinner, breakfast and dessert sets, theodo-
lites, geological specimens, side saddles,
cabinets of fossils, &c., &c.

NEW SPRING GOODS.—At Victoria House—
(corner of Fort and Douglas streets.) are now
being unpacked the first instalment of their
spring goods received by last steamer, com-
prising novelties in dress materials for spring
and summer wear, Ladies' and Children's
Mantles and Jackets, Hats, Bonnets, &c., &c.
THE RIFLE CORPS BENEFIT.—The Box office
will be open at 11 o'clock this morning, and
we advise all persons who wish to reserve
seats to be there in good time, as the rule
"first come first served" will be strictly ad-
hered to.

ARRIVAL FROM SAN FRANCISCO.—The
American ship Revee, from San Francisco,
arrived yesterday morning. She is bound
for Nanaimo to take in a cargo of coal, and
was towed up yesterday by the tug Isabel.

It is reported that the Sir James Douglas
will be converted into a steam revenue cutter.
She would send one-eighth of the entire Cu-
stoms' revenue through her smoke-stacks.

NATURALIZED.—Joseph Silva, a native of
Portugal, took the oath on Saturday and be-
came a naturalized British subject.

THE SHIP REVERE is on her way from
San Francisco to Nanaimo, for another load
of coal.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL will not be
prorogued, it is now said, at the earliest be-
fore Saturday next.

THE FIDELITER is expected to-day from
Portland.

THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND.
PERRY DAVIS'
VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER.
The Greatest Family Medicine of the Age
Taken internally, it cures sudden colds
coughs, etc., weak stomach, general debility,
nervous sore mouth, dizziness, liver complaint,
dyspepsia of indigestion, cramp and pain in
the stomach, bowel complaint, painters' colic,
Asiatic cholera, diarrhoea, and dysentery.

APPLIED EXTERNALLY, cures fevers, boils and
old sores, severe burns and scalds, cuts and
bruises and sprains, swollen joints, ringworm
and tetter, broken breasts, frost-bitten feet and
chilblains, toothache, pain in the face, neu-
ralgia and rheumatism. It is a SURE REMEDY
FOR AGUE AND CHILLS AND FEVER.

MR DALLY takes pleasure in announcing
to the inhabitants of Victoria and its vicinity
that the alterations in his photographic
gallery are now completed, and that those
who favor him with a visit may depend upon
getting a faithful portrait. Views of houses
or scenery photographed in an artistic man-
ner, Fort street, near Government.

HONESTY is the best policy in medicine as
well as in other things. AYER'S SARSAPA-
RILLA is a genuine preparation of that un-
equalled spring medicine and blood purifier
decidedly superior to the poor imitations
heretofore in the market. Trial proves it.

ANOTHER MEDICAL TRIUMPH.—Wonderful cure of
rheumatism. No disease is more agonizing than rheu-
matism; none more difficult to relieve; yet a case which,
six years ago, had baffled the faculty here, is appar-
ently completely cured. The particulars are given, with
expressions of astonishment at the result, in many of the
western journals. They state that John Smith, of a
late date, aged fifty-six years, had, for the greater part
of his life, endured torments of the most terrible de-
scription. His limbs had been racked and contorted by
pain and muscular contractions, until his knee-joints
were the size of a man's head, and his fingers knotted
and drawn up, until they resembled the claws of a bird
of prey more than human hands, while a scrofulous
tendency in the blood was indicated by blotches and
passions on various parts of his body. In this dire con-
dition he began to use Bristol's Sarsaparilla, and after
taking one bottle of the Sarsaparilla, relieved him
from every vestige of pain and, although his limbs
and joints have been only partially relaxed (for they
were beyond absolute cure), he is now well, cheerful
and able to attend to his business. This is put up in
glass vials, and will keep in any climate. Both medi-
cines are obtainable of all druggists.

Labels on the Flowers.—The intense breathing
blossoms of every clime are innocently belied by
arties who attach the names of these exquisite products
of nature to preparations manufactured from innocent
essential oils. Murray and Lamm's Florida
Water, for thirty years the standard perfume of
South America, is frequently imitated by impostors,
whose preparations are not only worthless, but de-
structive to health, producing a violent effect upon the
brain and nerves, besides becoming rancid and disagree-
able to the sense of smell. Avoid them. Murray and Lam-
m's Florida Water is the purest and most lasting
of all perfumes. As purchasers are requested to see
that the words "Florida Water, Murray and Lamm's,
No 69 Water street, New York," are stamped in the
glass on each bottle. Without this note is genuine. \$21

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Outward Infirmi-
ties.—Before the discovery of these remedies, many
cases of scrofulous, etc., were pronounced to be hope-
less, because the treatment was not judiciously applied
to destroy the strength it was incompetent to preserve,
and to exasperate the symptoms it was inadequate to
cure. Holloway's Pills exert the most wholesome
powers over unhealthy flesh or skin, without dis-
tressing the patient from fresh air and exercise, and thus the con-
stitutional vigor is invigorated, and the most malignant
ulcers, abscesses, and skin diseases are in process of cure.
Bleeds, tincture and this make the blood rich and pure,
purge, instead of permitting it to fester, that poor and
watery state so fatal to many laboring under chronic
ulcers.

INFLAMMATORY ERUPTIONS.—Few diseases of the
skin are so marked by constitutional symptoms, are
so dangerous as Erysipelas, Erysipelas, Erysipelas,
true skin, and during its continuance the superficial
vessels are surcharged with an infectious virus. Yet it
yields with a readiness almost incredible to the depre-
sive counter-irritating properties of Bristol's Sarsapa-
rilla. All the external eruptions, such as scrofulous
Netter Rash, Rose Rash, Erysipelas, Erysipelas, Erysipelas,
etc., are eradicated with great rapidity by this precious
vegetable specific. The bowels should be kept laxative,
for which purpose Bristol's Vegetable Pills are the
best and safest medicine.

Victoria Theatre
A BENEFIT
In aid of the Funds of the
Volunteer Rifle Corps
Will be given by the
AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB,
or
TUESDAY, 26th March, 1867.

Under the Patronage of
HIS HONOR THE CHIEF JUSTICE,
CAPTAIN OLDFIELD,
And the
OFFICERS OF THE FLEET.

The performance will commence with Craven's Farce
called
"DONE BROWN!"
After which a
Grand Chinese Ballet Divertissement!

To conclude with Byron's Burlesque of
FRA DIAVOLO,
on
THE BEAUTY AND THE BRIGANDS.

Private Boxes, for Six persons, \$10; Reserved Seats
\$1 50; Unreserved, \$1; Pit, 60 cents.
Tickets to be had at Messrs. Hildren & Co., Bookellers,
Government street, and at the Box Office, where seats
may be secured from 11 to 8 on Monday, 26th inst., and
on the day of performance.

For further particulars, see small bills.
VIVAT REGINA.

Auction Sales.
J. P. Davies & Co
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
SALESMAN FIREPROOF Stone Build-
ing, Wharf Street near Yates.
Cash advances made on Consignments.
NOTICE.
In connection with our Real
Estate business, we have had
made, by competent Surveyors,
two large Maps, each 6 feet
square, of the City of Victoria,
together with the Suburban
Property, &c., &c.; also, a large
Map of Esquimalt and the sur-
rounding Property. fe25

MONDAY
We are instructed to Sell at the Residence
of the Late
J. J. COCHRANE
On Richardson Street
(Near the Ladies' College.)
THIS DAY
Monday, March 25,
AT 11 O'CLOCK, A. M.,
SUPERIOR MODERN
Furniture,
Parlors.

Handsome Brussels Carpets
Brocade Curtains and Cornices
Solid Mahogany Chairs and Sofas
Fine Steel Plate Engravings
Large Loo Table, Arm Chairs
Handsome Vases and Ornaments
Candelabras

Piano
One Superior Overstrung & Tricord Cottage
BY BROADWOOD & SONS, in Handsome
Rosewood Case

Dining Room.
Mahogany Chairs, Extension Table
Side Board, Handsome Window Carpets,
Brussels Carpets, Looking Glass, Glassware,
Fine Plated Ware, Table Cutlery
Books, Steel Plate Engravings, Coal Oil
Lamps
One Handsome Cabinet Sewing Machine
One Dinner Set, Silver Candle Sticks

Bedroom Furniture
The Furniture of the three Bed Rooms,
Beds, Bedding, Mattresses, Curtains
Carpets, Etc.

Usual Kitchen Furniture
One Large Extension Top Cook Stove
30 Fine Spanish Brod Chick Stove
Goods to be Removed on day of sale

ALSO;
Some superior Surveying Instruments
3 Superior Saddles
1 Fine Saddle Horse

J. P. DAVIES & CO.,
Auctioneers.

WEDNESDAY
We are instructed by
F. V. LEE, Esq.,
TO SELL,
At Public Auction,

At his Residence, Rae Street, opposite
Christ Church,
Wednesday, Mar. 27,
AT 11 O'CLOCK, A. M.,
HIS SUPERIOR
Household
Furniture

Auction Sales
J. P. DAVIES & CO—Continued.
Comprising:
Parlor:
Marble Top and Centre Tables
Handsome Brussels Carpets and Rugs
Damask and Lace Curtains, with Gilt Cor-
nices
Easy, Rocking and other Chairs
One fine Toned Piano, in handsome Walnut
Case, a Superior Instrument
Large Looking Glass, Ornaments, Books
Sitting & Diningroom
1 Lounge, Mahogany table
Curtains and Cornices, Carpets,
Rugs, Clocks, Pictures, Ornaments
Chairs, Sideboard, Dining-tables,
Velvet Table Covers, Glassware, Decanters
Plated-ware, Carpets, Table Linen

Bedroom:
One Elegant, Handsomely Carved Mahogany
Bedroom Set, with Marble Tops
Spring Mattresses, Feather Bed
Pillows, Sheets, Blankets,
Counterpanes, Carpets

Kitchen Furniture
&c., &c., &c.
J. P. DAVIES & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Fresh Garden Seeds.
MOORE & CO,
Have received by Express, from the
SHAKER'S GARDEN,
MOUNT LEBANON, NEW YORK,
Their Eighth Annual Supply of
FRESH AND RELIABLE
GARDEN SEEDS,
Selected especially for this Market, and guar-
anteed to be of Last Year's Growth.
For Sale at Reasonable Rates by
MOORE & CO.,
Druggist,
Yates street

NOTICE.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE
Public that on and after this date the undersigned
Insurance Agents will, in addition to the usual premiums,
charge one half of one per cent. on all fresh or renewed
insurances.
The above charge is rendered necessary by the tax of
the Municipal Council, levied in a By-Law, passed 21st
January, 1867.
GILBERT MALCOLM SPROAT,
Agent, Royal.
ROBERTSON STEWART,
Agent, Imperial.
HENDERSON & BURNABY,
Agents, London & Lancashire.
JANION, GREEN & RHODES,
Agents, Northern.
THOMAS C. NUTTALL,
Agent, Phoenix.
F. WEISSENBURGER,
Agent, Lancashire.

DEWEY & CO.
PATENT AGENTS,
Mining & Scientific Press.
CIRCULARS FREE.
SAN FRANCISCO.

RE ABRAHAM MORRIS.
ALL CLAIMS AGAINST THIS ESTATE.
Not yet liquidated, must be lodged with the under-
signed at the office of Messrs John Wilson & Co. on or
before Thursday the 22nd inst., or they will not be
received.
CORNEIL THORNE,
JAMES BURN,
Assignees.
Victoria, B. C., 19th March, 1867.

ESTATE OF JOHN JAMES COCHRANE,
deceased.
ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO OR
having claims against the above Estate are re-
quired to pay or hand in the same to the undersigned,
For HENRY COCHRANE, Administrator.
Victoria, V.I., B.C., March 11, 1867.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.
NOTICE
THE AGENCY OF THIS BANK AT
YALE, B.C., will be closed from and after the 31st
inst.
WM. C. WARD,
Acting Manager.
Victoria, March 2nd, 1867.

NOTICE.
THE COMMISSION BUSINESS HERE-
tofore carried on by Henderson & Burnaby is this
day transferred to Thomas Lett Stahlbaum, who will
carry on the business in his own name and on his own
account.
HENDERSON & BURNABY,
Victoria, V.I., 1st March, 1867.
SHIP "ELMONT" FROM LONDON.

NEITHER THE CAPTAIN NOR THE
underground, agents of the above ship, will be
responsible for any debts contracted by the Crew.
Victoria, B. C., March 18, 1867.
TO SHEEP FARMERS, CATTLE
DEALERS, &c.
TO LEASE, AT A LOW RENTAL, 800
1/2 miles. Apply to
W. H. McNEILL,
J. D. PENNIBTON

FARMING LAND FOR SALE.
FIFTY-SEVEN ACRES OF PRIME
Farming Land, in Victoria District, within three
miles of the city, on a good road. A considerable
part of it is fenced and has been under cultivation.
There is a small Cottage upon it, and a never-failing
spring of water.
Will be sold on LIBERAL TERMS.
For particulars, apply to
H. F. HENDERMAN,
Land Agent,
88 Government street.

NOTICE
ESTATE OF OPPENHEIMER & CO.
Dividend No. 3—Five per Cent.—
will be paid at the office of Mr. Weis-
senburger, Government street, on and
after Monday the 25th inst.
Victoria, V.I., 22d March, 1867.
DAVID LENEVEU,
F. WEISSENBURGER,
Trustees.

Auction Sales.
Real Estate
SALE.
Detached Villa Resi-
dence!
Comfortable Dwel-
ling House, &c.
A. T. ELLIOTT
Has been instructed to sell,
BY AUCTION,
AT THE CITY AUCTION ROOMS,
On Friday, March 29
AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON,

That unique detached villa on Qua-
dras st, erected by Mr. Alfred Bawdon,
and now in the occupation of John
Dickson, Esq., together with the subdivi-
sion of the lot on which the house
is built, having a frontage of 60 feet
on Quadra and 128 feet on Frederick
street.

This charming family residence is
situated on a rising eminence, com-
manding a delightful view of the city
the harbour, and the adjacent scenery
and for healthful location is unsur-
passed, being free from the evils arising
from deficient drainage or expo-
sure to bleak winds.

The house contains dining and
drawing rooms, two bedrooms, pantry
and kitchen, all hard finished, is plastered
outside and altogether built with
first class workmanship. There are
also a good stable, outhouses, well,
and a garden neatly laid out and
stocked with fruit trees.

Also
That neat and desirable Dwelling
House, erected on the remainder of
the lot, containing diningroom, parlor,
bedroom, and kitchen, hard finished
and papered inside, with outhouses,
well, and every convenience.

This portion of the property has a
frontage of 42 feet on Frederick street
and the garden is well stocked with
fruit trees and is in a high state of
cultivation.

Persons desirous of obtaining com-
fortable residences within an easy dis-
tance of the business portion of the
City, will find this a most desirable
opportunity. Capitalists may secure
a safe and productive investment.

TERMS
One-half Cash; remainder in 12
months at one and a half per cent.

Also
In accordance with instructions received from
the Executors of HENRY RICHARDS,
deceased.

LOT 1908 on Superior street, James Bay
together with the commodious Dwelling
House thereon erected, containing four good-
sized rooms, papered and ceiled, extensive
cellage; well, pump and other conveni-
ences, and a large and productive garden
with fruit trees, surrounded with a picket
fence.

This comfortable suburban residence is
situated in a pleasant and fashionable neigh-
borhood, and may, at a small outlay, be
adapted to the most fastidious taste.

Also
THAT valuable Property, known as sub-
division Lot No. 9, City Lot No. 1796, in
Prince street, James Bay, being a most
eligible site for a small homestead.

Also,
LOT No. 7, of the Oaklan's Estate, com-
prising one acre more or less.

This Lot is on the most valuable portion
of the above Property, being free from rocks,
and having a deep rich black soil, highly
suitable for horticultural purposes.

TERMS CASH.
ACTS OF SALE AT BUYERS' EXPENSE
BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.
LONDON, 2nd January, 1867.
MR. WILLIAM CURTIS WARD, AT
present acting Manager at the Bank of Victoria has
been appointed Manager of this Bank at Victoria, and of
its Agency throughout the colony of British Columbia,
from 1st March next.
By Order of the Court of Directors,
(Signed) HENRY E.D. RANSOM,
Manager.

Queen Charlotte Coal Mining Comp'y,
Limited.
AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL
Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be
held in the Company's office, corner of Broad and Front
streets, Victoria, on a S.A.T. at 11 o'clock, instant, at 11
o'clock, a.m. to read in resolution passed at the meet-
ing of Shareholders held on the 25th inst.
Victoria, March 19, 1867. H. GASTON, Secretary.

DISSOLUTION.
I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE THAT
the Partnership heretofore existing under the name
of P. H. Macdonald & Co., has been dissolved, and
dissolved under clause 13 of the Articles of Partnership
dated the 12th day of December, A. D. 1863.
Dated the 15th day of March, A. D. 1867.
GEORGE PEAKES.

NOTICE
I, WILLIAM HOFFARD HERBY
authorize Thomas O'Donnell to transact all business
on my account, and also to receive all moneys due to me
during my absence from Victoria.
Witness James Reed Macadam,
P. H. Macdonald,
Victoria, B. C., March 13, 1867.

Easy Shaving.
THOMAS PAINE is still at his old
stand on Johnson street, four doors from Wharf
street, and continues to work at prices to suit the times.
Shaving..... 12 1/2 cents
Hair Cutting..... 25
Shampooing..... 25

Auction Sales.
Furniture Sale
By Auction.
P. M. BACKUS,
WILL SELL
TO-MORROW
Tuesday, March 26,
AT 11 O'CLOCK, A.M.,
At the Residence of MRS. WHITE, on
View street, bet. Blanchard and
Quadra sts, the
THE ENTIRE
Household
Furniture,
OF MRS WHITE—Consisting of
Sofas, Chairs, Brussels Carpets,
Lounges, Bedsteads, Bureaus
Looking Glasses, Beds and Bedding
Washstands, Cooking Stoves, Crockery,
Glassware, &c.

The house will be offered for rent at a very
low rate at the same time

AND
A Variety of Case Goods
ALSO
Choice Oregon and California Butter
in rolls
Choice California Butter, solid
All of which will be sold on a liberal
credit, approved endorsed notes.

THE WHITE HORSE
SALOON.
P. M. BACKUS
WILL SELL,
On Tuesday, April 9,
AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON.
AT SALESROOM
Wharf Street,
The following properties, viz:

LOT 1243, on the corner of Humboldt and
McClure streets, together with the buildings
thereon, which consist of Two Cottages,
rented to good tenants, and the Brick
and Stone Building known as the White Horse
Saloon. This building cost between \$7,000
and \$8,000 to build, is two stories high, two
walls of solid stone, and three walls of brick;
has eight rooms altogether, including Bar-
room; has been licensed for three years, and
is the only house of that kind in the neigh-
borhood.

Also
THAT valuable Property, known as sub-
division Lot No. 9, City Lot No. 1796, in
Prince street, James Bay, being a most
eligible site for a small homestead.

Also,
LOT No. 7, of the Oaklan's Estate, com-
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been appointed Manager of this Bank at Victoria, and of
its Agency throughout the colony of British Columbia,
from 1st March next.
By Order of the Court of Directors,
(Signed) HENRY E.D. RANSOM,
Manager.

Queen Charlotte Coal Mining Comp'y,
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AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL
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stand on Johnson street, four doors from Wharf
street, and continues to work at prices to suit the times.
Shaving..... 12 1/2 cents
Hair Cutting..... 25
Shampooing..... 25

Auction Sales.
AUCTION
THIS DAY
Monday, March 25,
AT 11 O'CLOCK, A. M.,
J. A. M'CREA
Will hold his First Regular Spring
Trade Sale
AT SALESROOM,
Wharf street.

STAPLE GOODS
In order and of the best quality.

100 bbls Imperial Family Extra Flour,
duty paid
100 bbls Standard Family Extra
Flour, duty paid
15 cs New Oregon Lard, 10 lb tins,
duty paid
13 kegs Isthmus Butter, duty paid
10 cs Cal. Bacon, Choice, duty paid
50 bxs star Candles, duty paid
19 bxs Macy's Anchor Candles, duty
paid
200 bxs English Soap, 9 bars
14 gunnies Salt, 5 lb bags

AND
A Variety of Case Goods
ALSO
Choice Oregon and California Butter
in rolls
Choice California Butter, solid
All of which will be sold on a liberal
credit, approved endorsed notes.

THE WHITE HORSE
SALOON.
P. M. BACKUS
WILL SELL,
On Tuesday, April 9,
AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON.
AT SALESROOM
Wharf Street,
The following properties, viz:

LOT 1243, on the corner of Humboldt and
McClure streets, together with the buildings
thereon, which consist of Two Cottages,
rented to good tenants, and the Brick
and Stone Building known as the White Horse
Saloon. This building cost between \$7,000
and \$8,000 to build, is two stories high, two
walls of solid stone, and three walls of brick;
has eight rooms altogether, including Bar-
room; has been licensed for three years, and
is the only house of that kind in the neigh-
borhood.

Also
THAT valuable

